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# Crop Production

CROP REPORTING BOARD  
 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS  
 UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Release: February 10, 1950

BAE

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

FEBRUARY 1, 1950

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

## CITRUS FRUIT PRODUCTION 1/

CROP	Average	1947	1948	Indicated
	1938-47			1949
Thousand boxes				
Oranges and Tangerines	97,123	114,510	104,020	104,460
Grapefruit.....	50,528	61,630	45,520	36,770
Lemons.....	13,164	12,870	9,930	11,000

## MONTHLY MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

MONTH	MILK		EGGS			
	Average	1949	1950	Average		
	1939-48			1949	1950	
Million pounds						
January	8,462	8,671	9,046	3,722	4,581	5,147

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.

as of

January 1, 1950

CROP REPORTING BOARD

February 10, 1950

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

## GENERAL CROP REPORT, AS OF FEBRUARY 1, 1950

Factors affecting 1950 crop prospects were mostly on the favorable side during January. Remarkably mild winter weather in most of the eastern half of the country favored advancement of farm work, although there is some concern about the future of fruits and fall-sown crops and about the probable lack of natural controls of pests. Severe winter weather in West Northcentral and Western States has not been unduly harmful to livestock or crop prospects, though some damage to soft fruits is expected in the Pacific Northwest and citrus prospects declined in Arizona and California. Winter wheat appears to be wintering well thus far. Lack of topsoil moisture in much of the Great Plains area is causing concern, but most other areas have adequate soil moisture. Grazing of pastures and fields was possible to a larger extent than usual in January. Irrigation water supplies appear to be building up satisfactorily, except in the southern Mountain area.

Winter wheat is reported to be wintering well and in good condition generally, with damage to date extremely limited. There is some concern among growers, however, in widespread portions of the country where the crop is susceptible to damage if February and March weather should be unfavorable. In the Northeast, the mild weather and lack of snow cover encouraged greening up and growth of fall-sown grains; light thinning of stands has resulted from "heaving". In the South, development is even more advanced, exposing these crops to damage in the event of a severe freeze. In Nebraska, moderate snow cover has improved the moisture situation and protected wheat, but from Kansas to the Texas Panhandle the deep-rooted wheat has no snow cover; topsoils are dry and subject to blowing. In Oklahoma and Texas, some greening up has occurred, sustained by subsoil moisture, but continued dry weather could become serious. In the Pacific Northwest snow cover has protected wheat from severe temperatures and damage appears to be limited to spots from which snow was blown off.

Citrus fruit prospects declined slightly as the result of early January freeze damage in California and Arizona. Estimated grapefruit production is virtually unchanged from the January 1 total, because of improved prospects in Texas, and because utilization of frosted fruit was heavier than expected. But probable production of oranges was reduced nearly 6 million boxes, equivalent to 5 percent, and of lemons a million boxes, equivalent to 8 percent of earlier forecasts. Tender vegetables were also damaged by the early January freezes and production of hardier types was limited in Texas and some other areas by unseasonably warm weather. The net effect, however, is a decline of only 3 percent from the January 1 forecast for winter vegetables, with the sharpest decline in lettuce, but the total is still expected to exceed that of last winter by 10 percent and average by 25 percent. Early indications are that the acreage in truck crops for spring harvest may be an eighth larger than last year.

Milk and egg production continued at record rates for January, because of favorable weather in major producing areas and liberal feeding of grain and concentrates. Total milk production set a new record for the month, because of the record rate per cow and a slightly larger number of milk cows than a year ago. Unusual amounts of new green feed from grazing were also a factor. Total egg production also was the highest of record for January, because of a record rate of lay for January and 7 percent more laying hens than a year before. Potential layers number 6 percent more than a year ago, but are still 5 percent below average.

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January temperatures varied widely over the country, from the mildest of record at numerous eastern points and averages of 14 degrees above normal, to as much as 25 degrees below normal in Montana. Average temperatures were below normal in most of the area from the northwestern parts of Wisconsin and Iowa westward and southwestward to the entire Pacific coastal area. Aside from light snow cover in northern New England and New York this cold area included most portions in which snow covered the ground on February 1. Precipitation was below normal in parts of all Atlantic and Gulf coastal States from Massachusetts to Texas, in most of the Great Plains region and the Southwest to southern California. Soil moisture was mostly adequate, however, in the coastal strip, and excessive in interior portions from the eastern Great Lakes southwestward to Arkansas, where rains were heavy. A soil moisture shortage in the Great Plains and the Southwest is of several months standing and as yet unrelieved.

The mild, open weather permitted unusual field activity and grazing by live-stock in much of the agricultural area of the country, except in those parts where fields were too wet to enter. In the Northeast the water shortage was being relieved as wells began to fill again. Plowing was possible as far north as Pennsylvania and Ohio, where fields were not too wet, and preparation of fields was well advanced in the South. Farmers were eager to start spring work in Oklahoma and Kansas and their comments indicate they are seeking seed for increased seedings of spring grains. In the Southeast fruit trees were in advanced stages of development with pears in full bloom in Gulf areas and peaches starting to bloom in South Carolina. The advanced development of fruits and grains in the Southeast, it was feared, placed them in a hazardous position in the event of freezing weather. Severe weather in the northwestern third of the country had resulted in little undue hardship to livestock, as ranchers were fully prepared to feed and care for them. Range feed conditions on February 1 were above average only in the area from Nebraska down to New Mexico. Livestock were wintering in good condition in the West, though some in Pacific Coast areas were in only fair conditions.

**CITRUS:** Early January freezes in California and Arizona reduced the orange crop almost 6 million boxes. The U. S. crop of early and midseason oranges was estimated on February 1 at 48 million boxes--2 percent above last season and 10 percent above average. Valencia oranges are forecast at 52 million boxes--1 percent below last season but 4 percent above average. A total of about 34 million boxes of oranges was harvested by February 1 this year compared with about 32 million boxes last year to the same date. Based on the latest estimates of production, 66 million boxes of oranges remained for harvest on February 1 this year compared with 68 million boxes on February 1 last year. The Florida tangerine crop is estimated at 4.4 million boxes--the same as last season.

The Nation's grapefruit crop is estimated at 37 million boxes--19 percent less than last season and 27 percent less than average. The loss of grapefruit in Arizona and California from the early January freeze was less than forecast earlier and was offset by an increase in Texas over earlier expectations. Processors have also utilized more damaged fruit than expected earlier. About 16 million boxes were harvested by February 1 this season compared with about 22 million boxes harvested to the same date last year. This indicates that about 21 million boxes will be available after February 1 this year compared with about 23 million boxes on the same date last year. California lemons are now estimated at 11 million boxes--1 million less than on January 1. The 1948-49 crop amounted to 9.9 million boxes and the 10-year average is 13.2 million boxes.

Florida weather in January was sunny, dry and the warmest on record for that month. Citrus trees have budded out new foliage and bloom, even though there has

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been practically no rain. Groves equipped for irrigation have been watered for the past two weeks. Groves not equipped for irrigation are beginning to suffer from lack of moisture. Harvest of early and midseason oranges is rapidly drawing to a close. By February 1, about 27 million boxes had been utilized, leaving about 6 million boxes to be harvested after February 1. About 16 million were used by processors. Last year to February 1 about  $24\frac{1}{2}$  million boxes were harvested with about 11 million processed. Valencia oranges are late and will not yet meet the maturity requirements for either fresh or processors' use. Grapefruit loss from the hurricane last fall was mostly early bloom fruit, so grapefruit is later than usual in maturing. To February 1 about 9 million boxes had been harvested with about 5 million processed. Last year to February 1 about 15 million boxes were harvested with about 9 million processed. Demand for tangerines for processing has strengthened and harvest has become more active. Total picked to February 1 was about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  million boxes with about .8 million processed. Corresponding data last year indicated about 4 million picked and about 1 million processed.

In the Texas citrus areas, rainfall was light during January and some irrigation was necessary. Trees are in excellent condition and growth of new wood has been rapid. A few trees are starting to bloom although the usual blooming period is the first half of March. About four-fifths of both the Texas orange crop and the grapefruit crop was harvested by the last of January. Harvest of the Texas citrus crop will be practically completed by March 1 this year, which is three to four months earlier than usual.

Arizona citrus sustained severe freeze damage early in January. Trees look the worst of any time in the past 5 years. Freezing temperatures lasted for nearly a week with no relief. This period was then followed by freezing temperatures on intermittent nights. Grapefruit was damaged severely, but all Arizona juice plants have been running constantly, and a lot of fruit has been trucked to California for juicing. Most of the remaining navel and miscellaneous oranges have been or will be used by processors. The movement of Valencias has just started and the fruit appears to have enough juice to pay for processing a part of the crop.

In California many citrus areas sustained freezing weather on the nights of January 2 to 6. Following this period there were some frosty nights through the middle of January. Offsetting the freezes somewhat were favorable rains in both December and January. It appears now that cold injury has been less severe this winter than a year ago, and that the damage has been very spotted. In Central and Northern California navel and miscellaneous oranges were about 70 percent harvested prior to January 2, and some of the fruit on the trees was still suitable for fresh markets after the freeze. Harvest of usable navels in those areas is now practically complete. Harvest of navels in Southern California has been slow. Maturity and quality are satisfactory in some areas while in later areas the fruit is not yet mature enough to pick. The volume of fruit completely lost in the Southern Counties will depend considerably on the quantities of frosted fruit used by processors. Harvest of Valencia oranges will not start for several weeks, and it is difficult to estimate the loss at this time. If conditions are favorable from now on, many immature Valencias can recover from the frost injury. Losses of California lemons from the cold weather have been mainly in the shedding of small lemon forms. Injury appears to have been light in such heavy producing localities as Santa Barbara and Ventura Counties. Nearly all lemon groves in the interior valleys were protected by heating. Injury to grapefruit appears to be less severe than a year ago. In the Desert Valleys, many groves are being completely picked with inferior grades going to juice plants.

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**MILK PRODUCTION:** The January production of milk on United States farms is estimated at 9.0 billion pounds, 4 percent above January production last year and 7 percent above the 1939-48 average for the month. Another new record high rate of production per cow for the month of January, together with a slightly increased number of milk cows on farms, brought about the substantial increase over a year ago. Total milk production for the month reached a new all-time January high, exceeding the previous January record of 8,889 million pounds produced in 1947. This record goes back to 1929 when monthly estimates of milk production for the United States were first begun.

Temperatures during most of January averaged above normal in the major eastern dairy sections, but in many Western and West North Central States severe weather prevailed with temperatures averaging well below normal most of the month. In all areas, milk production per cow was favored by very liberal feeding of grain and concentrates. Winter pastures produced more than usual amounts of new green feed in the South Atlantic region and in most States in the South Central region. This helped stimulate the flow of milk. For the country as a whole daily milk production per capita during January averaged 1.94 pounds, compared with 1.89 pounds in January 1949, and the ten-year 1939-48 January average of 1.99 pounds.

Milk production per cow in herds kept by crop correspondents increased more than usual during January and on February 1 averaged 15.53 pounds, a record for that date. Production per cow gained about 6 percent between January 1 and February 1 this year, compared with an average gain of 5 percent. The average production of milk per cow on February 1 was 4 percent larger than a year earlier and was 16 percent above the February 1, 1939-48 average. By major geographic divisions, milk production per cow on February 1 ranged from 1 percent larger than a year ago in the South Atlantic to 10 percent higher in the North Atlantic. Compared with the ten-year average for February 1, milk production per cow was up sharply in all areas, the increases being: East North Central, 12 percent; West, 14 percent; South Central, and West North Central, 15 percent; South Atlantic, 23 percent; and North Atlantic, 24 percent.

Crop correspondents reported that 66.8 percent of the milk cows in their herds were being milked on February 1, the third highest percentage for the date since 1925 when records were started. A year ago the percentage milked was 66.0. For the second year in a row the percentage of cows milked rose slightly from January 1 to February 1, instead of declining as is usual for this time of year. Compared with February 1 last year and the 1939-48 average for the date, the percentage milked on February 1, 1950, was higher in all areas except the East North Central, where February 1, 1950, was the same as the average but higher than last year.

In 10 of the 27 States for which monthly milk production estimates are available--New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, and California--this year's January milk production was the highest for the month since the early 1930's the earliest years for which monthly estimates of milk production by States are available. In Missouri, the high for January recorded in 1945 was equaled and in South Carolina the previous high set in 1944 also was equaled. In Wisconsin, the Nation's leading dairy State, January 1950 production has been exceeded only twice, in 1946 and 1949. The January 1950 production for Utah has been exceeded only once -- in 1945. Except for January 1949, production in Oregon and Montana was estimated to be the lowest since records were started. In Kansas, this month's production exceeded that for 1948 and 1949, but otherwise

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was the lowest for the month since monthly estimates were begun. The January 1950 production was below average in the seven States of Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Texas, and Idaho.

GRAIN AND CONCENTRATES FED TO MILK COWS: Feeding of grain and other concentrates to milk cows continued at a high rate.

On February 1, this year, crop correspondents reported feeding an average of 6.21 pounds per cow which, though slightly lower than the 6.32 pounds reported for February 1 last year, was the second highest for the date in 19 years of record. Abundant supplies of feed grains on farms and a moderately favorable milk-feed price ratio encouraged a very high rate of feeding. Also, the close culling of herds in recent years along with improved breeding practices has resulted in milk cows of higher producing ability on farms and such cows respond well to high rates of concentrate feeding. In the Northern Great Plains and Rocky Mountain States, unusually cold weather accompanied by blizzards in parts of this area made heavy feeding necessary.

In two regions, the North Atlantic and the West, the amount of grain and other concentrates fed per cow on February 1 was the highest for the date in records beginning in 1932. In the other four regions, feeding rates dropped slightly below the highs of a year ago, but otherwise were the highest recorded in 19 years of record. As usual, rates of February 1 feeding among the several regions were highest in the North Atlantic States, but contrary to the usual pattern were lowest in the South Central. The Western States, which usually report the lowest feeding rates at this time, showed the greatest increase of any region compared with last year and the 1959-48 average. This heavier rate of feeding was made necessary by the unusually severe winter weather.

The value per 100 pounds of concentrate rations fed to milk cows remained practically unchanged from a month earlier, but was substantially lower than the level of a year ago. The value in January 1950 averaged \$2.99 for milk selling areas and \$2.62 for cream selling areas. Ration values in January a year ago averaged \$3.39 per 100 pounds for milk selling areas and \$2.90 for cream areas. With both milk and feed prices down in about the same proportion, the January milk-feed price ratio was practically unchanged from the January 1949 ratio. The butterfat-feed price ratio was about 5 percent higher than in January a year ago, but still below the 1929-48 average for the month.

## ESTIMATED MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS, SELECTED STATES 1/

	Jan.	Jan.	Jan.	Jan.	Jan.	Jan.	Jan.
State :	average :	State :	average:	State :	average :	State :	average :
1939-48 :	1950 2/	1939-48:	1950 2/	1939-48:	1950 2/	1939-48 :	1950 2/
M i l l i o n p o u n d s							
N.J.	82	97	N.Dak.	133	109	Texas	280
Pa.	381	467	Kans.	215	188	Mont.	45
Ohio	343	391	Va.	116	154	Idaho	90
Ind.	251	259	N.C.	104	120	Utah	48
Ill.	404	374	S.C.	43	46	Wash.	139
Mich.	386	438	Ky.	129	139	Oreg.	87
Wis.	985	1,081	Tenn.	134	153	Calif.	392
Minn.	697	696	Ala.	91	94	Other	449
Iowa	475	425	Miss.	84	93	States	1,920
Mo.	247	272	Okla.	161	147	U. S.	8,462
							2,182
							9,046

1/ Monthly data for other States not yet available.

2/ Preliminary. May be slightly revised in connection with 1949 Annual and Monthly estimates to be released February 15, 1950.

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## DAIRY PRODUCT-FEED PRICE RATIOS, BY REGIONS

Milk-feed 1/ Butterfat-feed 2/

Region	Jan.	Jan.	Dec.	Jan.	Jan. 1929	Jan.	Dec.	Jan.
	: 1929-48 av.	1949	: 1949	: 1950	: 48 av.	: 1949	: 1949	: 1950
N.Atl.	1.27	1.37	1.37	1.28	---	---	---	---
E.N.C.	1.32	1.24	1.36	1.33	24.0	21.2	23.1	23.1
W.N.C.	1.58	1.44	1.50	1.44	27.4	25.4	27.1	26.5
S.Atl.	1.61	1.52	1.60	1.56	---	---	---	---
S.Cent.	1.56	1.55	1.69	1.63	19.4	17.2	18.6	18.0
West.	1.35	1.35	1.39	1.37	21.2	18.8	20.2	19.9
U. S.	1.33	1.34	1.41	1.36	24.7	22.8	24.3	23.9

1/ Pounds of concentrate ration equal in value to 1 pound of whole milk sold by farmers to plants and dealers. 2/ Pounds of concentrate ration equal in value to 1 pound of butterfat in cream sold by farmers.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: A record rate of lay and the largest January egg production of record are reported this month. Farm flocks laid 5,147,000,000 eggs in January -- 12 percent more than in January last year and 38 percent above the 1939-48 average. Egg production was at record high levels in all regions of the country except the South Central. Increases over last year were 18 percent in the West, 13 percent in the West North Central, 12 percent in the East North Central, 11 percent in the North Atlantic and South Central and 10 percent in the South Atlantic States.

The rate of egg production during January was 12.8 eggs per layer, compared with 12.1 in January last year and an average of 9.6 eggs. The rate was at peak levels in all regions of the country. Increases in the rate above last year were 6 percent in the West North Central, South Central and Western States, 5 percent in the East North Central and 3 percent in the North Atlantic and South Atlantic States.

The Nation's farm flock averaged 403,529,000 layers in January -- 7 percent more than in January last year and 4 percent above average. All regions of the country had more layers in January this year than last. Increases from last year ranged from 5 percent in the South Central to 11 percent in the West. On February 1 this year there were 7 percent more layers on farms than a year ago. Culling during January was slightly less than in January 1949 but above average.

Potential layers on farms February 1 (hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age) totaled 420,320,000 -- 6 percent more than a year ago, but 5 percent below the 1944-48 average. Holdings were larger than a year ago in all regions of the country. Increases from a year ago were 12 percent in the West, 9 percent in the North Atlantic, and 5 percent in all other regions.

There were 21,357,000 pullets not of laying age on farms February 1 -- 2 percent more than a year ago, but 27 percent below average. Increased holdings in the North Atlantic, South Central and West more than offset decreases in all other parts of the country.

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-January averaged 31.3 cents per dozen, compared with 40.5 cents in December and 47.1 cents in January last year. Egg prices decreased 9.2 cents a dozen during the month ending January 15, compared with a decrease of 5.7 cents last year, and the 1939-48 average decrease of 5.8 cents. Shell egg markets were weak throughout January. Seasonal increases in supplies have been earlier and heavier this season than usual due mainly to the sharp increase in rate of lay.

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## HENS AND PULETS OF LAYING AGE, PULETS NOT OF LAYING AGE, POTENTIAL LAYERS AND EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, FEBRUARY 1

Year : North : E. North : W. North : South : South : Western : United  
 : Atlantic : Central : Central : Atlantic : Central : Central : States

## HENS AND PULETS OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, FEBRUARY 1

Thousands

1944-48 (Av.)	56,117	80,392	121,921	37,071	78,971	36,790	411,262
1949 1/	55,157	74,439	109,830	33,535	65,629	35,549	374,139
1950	59,122	78,925	116,109	35,906	69,149	39,752	398,963

## PULETS NOT OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, FEBRUARY 1

Thousands

1944-48 (Av.)	2,628	4,015	6,289	5,022	8,972	2,498	29,424
1949 1/	2,008	2,702	4,031	3,967	6,254	1,898	20,860
1950	3,027	2,431	3,913	3,544	6,327	2,115	21,357

## POTENTIAL LAYERS ON FARMS, FEBRUARY 1 2/

Thousands

1944-48 (Av.)	58,745	84,407	128,210	42,092	87,943	39,288	440,686
1949 1/	57,165	77,141	113,861	37,502	71,883	37,447	394,999
1950	62,149	81,356	120,022	39,450	75,476	41,867	420,320

## EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, FEBRUARY 1

Number

1944-48 (Av.)	48.4	40.7	40.1	30.9	26.8	43.0	38.2
1949 1/	52.8	46.5	40.7	38.6	30.0	41.8	41.7
1950	52.8	47.7	43.6	38.7	33.1	44.7	43.6

1/ Revised.

2/ Hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age.

Chicken prices in mid-January averaged 20.3 cents per pound live weight, a drop of 10.4 cents per pound from a year ago. Chicken prices dropped 2 cents a pound from December to January, which compares with the 10-year average change for the period of 0.2 cents increase. Declines on hens ranged from 1 to 3 cents per pound on most markets. Prices of broilers and fryers broke sharply at the close of December and continued downward until mid-January. However, early declines of 3 to 6 cents in the commercial growing areas generally were recovered by the end of January.

Turkey prices in mid-January averaged 32.6 cents per pound live weight, a drop of 16.7 cents from the record January price of 49.3 cents a year ago. Turkey prices dropped 2.7 cents per pound from December to January, this compares with an average decrease of 0.9 cents. Turkey markets were irregular during January. Demand was quiet. Supplies were plentiful and freely offered.

The mid-January cost of the United States farm poultry ration was \$3.38 per 100 pounds, the same as a month earlier, but 7 percent below a year ago. The egg-feed, chicken-feed, and turkey-feed price relationships were much less favorable than a year ago. The sharp drop in egg prices brought about the lowest egg-feed price relationship of record for the month.

INTENDED PURCHASES OF BABY CHICKS: This year farmers plan to buy 12 percent fewer baby chicks than they bought in 1949.

Some difference between their February plans and their actual purchases is to be expected, depending largely on egg and feed prices during the hatching season.

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Farmers' February intentions reflect the present unfavorable egg-feed price relationship, the result of a 39 percent drop in egg prices from mid-October to mid-January with practically no change in feed prices. The January egg-feed ratio was the lowest for the month in 27 years of record and 27 percent lower than the 10-year average.

On February 1, 1949, farmers intended to purchase 7 percent more baby chicks than in 1948, but they actually purchased 17 percent more, because the egg-feed price relationship remained very favorable during the hatching season, the period of flush egg production. On February 1, 1948, farmers intended to purchase 20 percent fewer baby chicks than in 1947, but they actually purchased 15 percent less. In 1947 their chick purchases were 8 percent more than their February 1 intentions mainly because of an 18 percent increase in egg prices during the hatching season.

Growers plan decreases in their baby chick purchases in all regions of the country, except the New England States where an increase of 5 percent is planned. Decreases planned this year are 17 percent in the West North Central, 15 percent in the East North Central, 12 percent in the West South Central, Mountain and Pacific States, 9 percent in the Middle Atlantic, 8 percent in the South Atlantic and 2 percent in the East South Central States.

Farmers report 65 percent of their baby chicks purchased last year were straight run chicks, 31 percent were pullet chicks and 4 percent cockerels. This year they plan to buy 63 percent straight run chicks, 33 percent pullets and 4 percent cockerels. Farmers in all regions of the country expect to increase the proportion of pullet chicks this year and all but the West South Central plan to decrease the proportion of straight run chicks.

INTENDED PURCHASES OF BABY CHICKS IN 1950

(Based on reports from farmers)

Geographic Divisions	Intended purchases:		Percent of total			
	Baby chicks bought in 1949	Baby chicks intended in 1950	Straight run chicks	Pullet chicks	Cockerel chicks	Pullet chicks
New England	105	41	52	7	38	54
Middle Atlantic	91	48	48	4	44	53
E. N. Central	85	60	35	5	58	37
W. N. Central	83	65	30	5	64	31
South Atlantic	92	822	16	2	80	18
E. S. Central	98	77	19	4	72	25
W. S. Central	88	77	17	6	77	19
Mountain	88	68	28	4	60	35
Pacific	88	44	52	4	43	53
United States	88	65	31	4	63	33

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Washington, D. C.  
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**CROP REPORTING BOARD**

**CITRUS FRUITS**

Crop and State :	Average 1938-47	Production 1/			Indicated 1949
		1947	1948	1949	
<b>ORANGES:</b>					
California, all	48,894	45,830	36,910	36,200	
Navels & Misc. 2/	19,068	18,900	11,910	13,200	
Valencias	29,826	26,930	25,000	23,000	
Florida, all	39,940	58,400	58,300	61,000	
Early and Midseason	21,765	31,000	32,000	33,000	
Valencias	18,175	27,400	26,300	28,000	
Texas, all	3,618	5,200	3,400	1,600	
Early and Midseason 2/	2,163	3,100	2,600	1,050	
Valencias	1,454	2,100	800	550	
Arizona, all	838	780	710	910	
Navels & Misc. 2/	401	480	450	560	
Valencias	437	300	260	350	
Louisiana, all 2/	304	300	300	350	
5 States 3/	93,593	110,510	99,620	100,060	
Total Early & Midseason 4/	43,701	53,780	47,260	48,160	
Total Valencias	49,892	56,730	52,360	51,900	
<b>TANGERINES:</b>					
Florida	3,530	4,000	4,400	4,400	
All oranges & tangerines:					
5 States 3/	97,123	114,510	104,020	104,460	
<b>GRAPEFRUIT:</b>					
Florida, all	25,760	33,000	30,200	25,000	
Seedless	10,570	14,800	14,700	11,000	
Other	15,190	18,200	15,500	14,000	
Texas, all	18,624	23,200	11,300	6,500	
Arizona, all	3,326	3,000	1,880	3,000	
California, all	2,813	2,430	2,140	2,270	
Desert Valleys	1,168	960	800	940	
Other	1,650	1,470	1,340	1,330	
4 States 3/	50,528	61,630	45,520	36,770	
<b>LEMONS:</b>					
California 3/	13,164	12,870	9,930	11,000	
<b>LIMES:</b>					
Florida 3/	158	170	200	250	

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In California picking usually extends from about Oct. 1 to Dec. 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about Oct. 1 and ends in early summer, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and / or not utilized on account of economic conditions. In 1947 and 1948, estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 boxes): 1947, Calif. Navel & Miscellaneous oranges - 521; Valencias, 436; grapefruit, Desert Valleys - 16; Fla. tangerines - 600; grapefruit, seedless - 2,400; other, 1,300; Texas grapefruit - 2,300; Ariz. Navel and Miscellaneous oranges - 6; grapefruit - 944; 1948, Calif. Navel and Miscellaneous oranges, 490; Valencias, 389; grapefruit, Desert Valleys, 8; Ariz. grapefruit, 40. 2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines. 3/ Net content of box varies. In Calif. and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb. and grapefruit 65 lb. in the Desert Valleys; 68 lb. for California grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States, oranges, including tangerines, 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb.; California lemons, 79 lb.; Florida limes, 80 lb. 4/ In California and Arizona, Navels and Miscellaneous.